for the wife. She decides to leave him, but that plan is impossible, as she is without money. She turns for this to her friend's husband, the one with whom she was compromised in the divorce suit, and writes to him that she is coming to his cottage at Epsom. The second act takes place in the friend's cottage. When she gets there the wife of this man has preceded her, and is seeking a reconciliation. The note from Mrs. Fraser, commencing 'My dear old Jack.' strikes her eye. Her husband shows it to her, and in the hope of allaying her suspicions of Mrs. Fraser, commencing 'My dear old Jack.' strikes her eye. Her husband shows it to her, and in the hope of allaying her suspicions of Mrs. Fraser consents to the suggestion that she remain within hearing distance during the interview between the two. This is successful in proving to the jealous wife that there was nothing in the past relations of Mrs. Fraser and Allingham at which she could have taken exception. But the conclusion of it is not so satisfying. Mrs. Fraser has had nothing to eat all day. She is hysterical and excited, and drinks two or three glasses of champagne too much. When their interview closes she so far forgets the object of her visit as to propose to Allingham that he come with her to Paris and relie 'e her life there of any possible tedium. The last act of the piece, which, according to all accounts, is conventional and unsatisfactory, results in a reconciliation between the two couples, which is not particularly sincers, and the play ends leaving the audience in doubt as to what the final outcome of the situation will be. The benefit of the doubt which the Judge gave to Mrs. Fraser supplies the title to the piay, and the production at the Court Theatre employs three actors who are well known in America. These are Leonard Boyne. Winfired Emery, and Lily Hanbury. Of the three, Miss Emery has made the particular success of the play, and she seems to be doing almost as much in this work for Mr. Pinsro as Mrs. Patrick Campbell did in his two pyecod

been to the man who was responsible for her complicity in the diverce suit, follow her to his house. When the reconciliation with her husband had been finally accomplished, she follows her aunt, the wife of the Bishop, into the social purgatory which is going to make her immaculate enough to take her place in society again. Mrs. Ebbsemith did the same thing to redeem herself. She retired into the shades of cierticalife, but with less promise of issuing from them as stainless as the heroine of "The Benefit of the Doubt." No praise of Mr. Pinero's new play is so strong as the favorable reception given to the Emplage family of which Mrs. Fraser was a member. They are in the words of one of them "vulgar, slangy, and generally had form" but they were capable of "drawing the line." The critics have found Mrs. Fraser an English replica of Fras-Frou, who learns not too late, but in time, that with her stolid, uninteresting husband lies the only safe path in life for her. Meilhac and Halevey wrote "Frou-Frou," say, twenty years ago. An Englishman has just modelled a piece on that Fren h original, and he is out-almed as a master. Really, the Frenchmen have fairly won their preëmmence in stage writing.

PLOUGHING WITH PIG'S SNOUTS.

Harris Smokes While His Barrens are

Prepared for Winter Wheat.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Nov. 3.-A year ago

corge Harris began grubbing out a piece of land known as the "barrens," with a view to

turning it into a farm. It was slow and hard

land known as the "barrens," with a view to turning it into a farm. It was slow and hard work. He has but little to show for this year's work, and recently he set to work thinking. Finally he hit upon a plan which, he says, beats perpetual motion.

After considerable searching he obtained a squad of the most vicious, hungry-looking pigs that ever disgraced a farm. Old-timers hereabouts say they cannot be matched anywhere for meanness and cuseedness. But the traits that condemn them in the eyes of others is just what makes them valuable to Farmer Harris. His next step was to build a bottomiess epclosure, a sort of portable pigpen. The peu was set up at one end of the farm, the pigs put nside and set to work rooting for a living. They are not furnished with any food, and are compelled to grub or die. When they had turned up the ground inside of the enclosure the pen was moved along its length and a new field opened for the hungry hogs. This has been going on from day to day. The pen is slowly making the rounds of the farm, leaving in its wake a breadth of grubbed land, while Farmer Harris sits on the edge of the pen smoking a pipe and smilling at his workers.

"I calculate," he said, "If their snouts hold out, to have this patch in prime condition for winter wheat before another fortnight. It's a great invention. When we (motioning toward his hogs) get through with this job, I'll just tack on another twenty acres of the barrens fer luck."

HALLOWEEN AT SMITH COLLEGE

Entertainments of Various Kinds at the Students' Headquarters.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF 1895. A Sermon Prenched in Grace Church, New

York (Episcopulinn), by the Ecctor, Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, on Sunday, Oct. 27, Neb., iv., 21. - "So we labored in the work, and half of them held the spears, from the rising of the morning til the stars appeared."

In the building of the city of God conflict has a necessary place. We may deprecate the fact: we cannot alter it. Even Christ, the great peacemaker, came to bring a sword. Here were these Hebrew compatriots in the year 440 before Christ, or thereabouts, seektog to set up afresh the ramparts and battle ments of Jernsalem. The desolations of their old home distressed them. Their hearts were centred upon a combined effort to "bring again Zion." It might naturally have been supposed that with Almighty God favoring such an enterprise, as in this case He most unquestionably did, all things would run smoothly. It was heaven's purpose that the holy city should be rebuilt. The hand of Divine Providence was in the enterprise, and had been from the start. Why, then, was it needful that, through toll and tribulation, and only so, the effort should move on toward its assured but widently far-off success? We cannot tall We only know that such is God's method, such His determinate counsel, such His will. As a matter of fact, Jerusalem was rebuilt, the end sought after was accomplished, although of the actual process it is recorded that "they which builded on the wall and they that bare bordens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon."

THE DISPUTATIOUSNESS OF COUNCILS. I make these observations by way of preface to what I have it in mind to say to yez this morning about the late General Convention. Many persons are strongly prejudiced against Church councils of every sort, because of the large measure of strife and debate which is almost invariably found accompanying them. Ought not Christian people, it is argued, if they meet together for the purpose of promot ing the interests of the kingdom of God, ought they not to be manifestly of one mind? Are not these differences of opinion and belief a scandal? And if, in any given case, it has to be recorded of some council of the Church that it has accomplished almost nothing in the way of ecclesiastical legislation because of the evenly balanced condition of men's minds for or against this or that prominent scheme or measure, must not such council be set down by the impartial observer of its deliberations as a failure? No, not necessarily so, for oftentimes it is by the clash of opinions and the marshalling of argument and counter-argument that the truth, upon which all are destined finally to agree, is by slow steps brought out into plain sight, and, as we say, established. In the direction of enactment and decree the General Convention of 1895 has accomplished singularly little. At first sight it might seem as if the three weeks spent in discussion on the banks of the Mississippi had been thrown away. Only time can show whether such was or was not the fact.

Before proceeding to speak of the subject which mainly occupied the attention of the Council, let me briefly call to your notice one or two other matters.

or two other matters.

THE REVISED VERSION.

Of the things actually done, by far the most important, to my thinking, was one of which the journalists and the reporters have scarcely so much as made mention. I refer to the appointment of a commission of competent scholars to consider which and how many of the new readings recommended in what is known as the Revised Version of the Holy Scriptures it may be well to introduce into the margin of our standard Bible. It has now become tolerably evident that in the Anglican portion of Christendom, at least, there is a rooted unwillingness, a strong disinclination, to accept the Revised Version as a substitute for the long-established translation known as King James's Bible. Time enough would seem to have elapsed since the new version made its appearance to allow of our reaching definite conclusions upon this point, and the popular verdict is (again, I say, I am speaking for the Anglican portion of Christendom), that for the general purposes of edification the old is better. The revisers were, no doubt, famous Grecians, but there seems to have been lacking among them that quick ear for melodious English which was so evidently the endowment of those masters of our tongue who, 300 years ago, gave us the Bible as we have it. At the same time it is not to be dealed that among the many emendations put forth by the revisers there are not a few that wonderfully elucidate the true meaning of the sacred text, which for purposes of public reading would be an immense gain. How to make these choice renderings available for use without disturbing the integrity of the printed text of the Bible as it lies upon the lecterns of our churches is the question. A happy solution of this difficulty offers itself in the shape of a scheme of marginal or alternative readings, and it has always been open to the minister for reading the daily lessons to avail himself of these alternative phrases where to do so would more clearly bring out the well aware. King James's version, and the versions ante THE REVISED VERSION. more clearly bring out the writer's purpose and intent. What is now purposed is simply to substitute for the old marginal readings new ones gathered from the Revised Version. It is a most creditable effort, for the success of it would mean the clearing up of many observities which perplex those who listen to Holy Scripture as they hear it read to them in public worship, and would go far toward determining the final status of the Revised Version to be rather that of a commentary upon than that of a substitute for the English Bible of the last three centuries. Much must depend of course, upon the wisdom and judgment shown by the men selected for this delicate task, but of this the Church will have simple opportunity to judge three years hence. ample opportunity to judge three years hence.
This is an instance of a matter in which the
Convention acted. I go on to speak of another
very different and far more important, one
in which it declined to act.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

very different and far more important, one in which it declined to act.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Upon no subjects ought a Church Council to utter itself in plainer terms than upon such as touch the peace and purity of domestic life. For many years past it has been to the credit of the Episcopal Church that it has taken high ground with respect to the morals of marriage and divorce. Of late, however, owing to the existence of certain obscurities and ambiguities in the language of our canon or statute upon this subject, instances of lax interpretation on the part of officiating clerkymen have, now and then, occurred, to the great grief and disquietude of many.

Watchfulness and stringency on the part of the Christian Church with respect to the solemnization of marriage and the maintenance of the bond thereby created are everywhere important, but nowhere are they more so than in a country circumstanced like ours. There being no uniform marriage law for the whole nation, a church which is conterminous with the national limits must of sheer necessity have a standard of its own by which to judge its ministers and its communicants. This is no invasion of the civil sphere, no infraction of the rights of the State; it is, as I have said, a downlight necessity. We cannot, as a Church, have one standard of righteouniess for the Pacific coast and another for the Gulf States. We cannot asknowledge that they who have been lawfully joined together in Maine are unlawfully married in Louislana. We must have so bring to pass. If it did it effectually, there would be no fault to find; but inasmuch as it found it, ambiguous and indeterminate. In a community which may be said to be literally reaking with scandal, and in which those who are looked upon as the natural leaders of society seem in so many instances to feel no scrupic about setting the laws of God and of manequally at defiance when those laws happen to interfere with their own pleasure and conventence such failure on the part of a Church to rectify the language of its leg

CHURCH UNITY.

liut the question which most completely lominated the whole process of the Convention's thought was this: How may this Church. which represents, as no other religious body can be said to do, the historic continuity of English religion, how can this Church best discharge its duty toward the people in the discharge its duty toward the people in the midst of which it finds itself planted? Under four or five different forms this question was continually pushing itself into notice and percent to the property demanding an answer. Sometimes the subject under discussion was one which to an antrained eye showed no sign of kindred or affility to the question as I have put it, but the delate could proceed only a very little way without its becoming evident to all listeners that such kindred and affinity were real. Was it a duestion of a change in the name of the Church? Was it a question of grouping our dischops have provinces? Was it a question of lishops and Archibshops. Was it a question of promoting unity among Christians? In any of promoting unity among Christians? In any its line every case, the motive, the purpose, a the intent, was clearly seen to be that of linding some way in which the spiritual resources of

of this Church might most effectively be turned to account. This of itself was and is a good sign, for it shows that the Church is awake as newly before to a sense of the greatness of its property of the state of the present of the

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. A Private View of Its New Treasures To-day Prior to Its Reopening.

The usual autumnal reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, prior to the public reopening after the summer work of rearranging and placing of additions to the collections will take place this afternoon. It will be of more than usual interest from the fact that a large part of the new northern wing on the main devoted to the exhibition of plaster casts will be opened informally, for the first time This section contains the greater part of the reproductions of Greek and Roman sculptures recently obtained under a special effort to enlarge the museum's collection. Most of these recent accessions are embraced in the Cullum collection, named in honor of Gen. George W Cullum, whose bequest of \$20,000 has been expended in the purchase and mounting of the pieces in the collection.

Cullum, whose bequest of \$20,000 has been expended in the purchase and mounting of the pieces in the collection.

It is the purpose of the arrangement of these accessions to represent the historical development of sculptural art, so as to give those who desire to study the progress of forte and skill in plastic work a review of such working in marble and bronze from its beginning in the East to its decline and extinction with the fall of the Roman empire. Halls of Egyptian, Persian, Assyrian, and Archaic Greek casts were formally opened last year. To this section some additions, forming the Marquand collection, have been made. These have been placed mainly in the hall at the northeast corner of the museum devoted to the sculptures of Olympia. They are, for the most part, athletes, disk throwers, and runners, and include sxamples of Myron, Kalamis, Hegios, and Polykleitos.

The Cullum collection, proper, has been arranged in the northern division of the new wing, and in the Parthenon room. In the Parthenon room as many reproductions of the sculptural ornaments of the great temple on the Acropolis have been brought together as could be exhibited advantageously in the space to be utilized. In this room also has been piaced whatever could illustrate the lost colossal image of Palins Athene wrought by Phidlas.

In the corridor leading out from the central hall of architectural casts is a section devoted to bronze reproductions of originals found at Herculaneum. In another section the masterpleces of Skopas and Pragiteles have been brought together. Upon the screen which separates the northern hall from the Parthenon room hang several sepulchral stelm, representing scenes in the domestic life of the Greeks. Several of the best surviving examples of Lysiopus and a series of portrait statues of well-known characters in Greek literature are in the northern hall.

The halls of medicaval sculpture and the Renaissance, which will complete the summary of art history, will be opened next in order, the first one probably in M

of the period.

Additions in the galleries have been made also to the loan collections of Miss Helen Gould and Mr. George A. Hearn.

THOUGHT THE COP A BURGLAK. Oesterman Had Just Been Chloroformed

and Robbed-Thief Caught. Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a burglar entered the milk, butter, and egg store of Louis Oesterman at 536 Second avenue. Oesterman sleeps in a rear room. Before going to bed he placed \$70 under his pillow.

The burgiar, who must have known of this,

The burgiar, who must have known of this, rendered Oesterman unconscious with chloroform and stole the money. As he was going out of the store Policeman suilivan of the East Twanty-second street station made him prisoner, while Policeman Brady went in Oesterman's bedroom to see how he had faired. The storekeeper had partly recovered from the effects of the chloroform, and, thinking Brady was a burgiar, drew a revolver and pointed it at the policeman. Brady had a struggle before he succeeded in disarming him. Oesterman was finally made to understand that Brady was a policeman. man.

The prisoner gave the name of Henry Wil-liams and said he lived at 115 First avenue. Ho was held for trial in Yorkville Court yesterday.

One Eye Cone; Letener May Lose the Other, Charles Lefsner, a Newark hackman, is threat-ened with total blindness through two peculiar accidents. Several years ago a piece of a broken needle flew into his left eye while he was stilchneedic new into his left eye while he was stilch-ing harness on a machine. The sight was de-stroyed. Oh Friday night, while at the hack stand on the corner of Brhad and Market streets, he ran against a stay noe attached to a political transparency. The rope was tied to an electric light pole at the curb, and it raked him across the right speball with considerable force and inestanty binnied him. The outcome of the ac-cident is in doubt.

TOPICS OF THE THEATRE. HENRY INVINO'S VIVID ACTING IN "THE LYONS MAIL.

Strange and Curlous Things to "The Year One," the Roman Play with Charlot Races—The London Estimate of Pinero's Latest Work, "The Benefit of the Doubt."

In the present season of Henry Irving at Abbey's Theatre, as in the past ones, Ellen Terry does not act on Saturday nights. She is not strong enough to go through with two performances a day, and it is deemed expedian afternoon repetition of the play of the week, leaving Mr. Irving alone at the front of the company that night. Mr. Irving takes these opportunities to revive pieces in which his own strong characterizations are dominant. "The Lyons Mail" is one of the melodramas thus utilized by him, and he gave it last Saturday night in the familiar fashion. As before, he appeared as the two men who, in the original French fact upon which the fiction is based, bore such a close resemblance that one was convicted of the other's crime. The actor who deals success fully with such a dual rôle must be able to differentiate the physically similar personage: by means of contrasts in speech and me

Mr. Irving accomplishes it with wonderrui distinctness. The highwayman who commits a murder in robbing the Lyons mail coach, and the honest traveller, whom circumstantial evidence condemns, are made to look almost exactly alike at the outset of the play, even their dress being nearly alike; but even then the audience is able to tell which is Duboseq, and which Luserque at a word or a motion, Later in the play, when the innocent man goes to the executioner with calm dignity, and the malefactor becomes a delirious inebriate, Mr. Irving's acting of them both rises to a high pitch of very vivid melodrama, and this performance has long been justly regarded as among his great achievements. The audiences at "Macbeth," while keenly admiring the beauties of the production, in general and in particular, including the Lady Macbeth of Ellen Terry, had taken exception to the Macbeth of Mr. Irving, whose elementary methods are not valuable in the delivery of Shakespearian blank verse. But the assemblage which witnessed "The Lyons Mail" was no eft in doubt as to his genius as an interpreter of strongly drawn characters. Nor is his excellence in that respect restricted at all to melodrama. In that masterpiece of blended comedy and tragedy, "Louis XI.." next Saturday, he will demonstrate the same qualities of acting in a higher grade of matter.

The audience at the Star, on Saturday night, vaited patiently for the chariot race in "The Year One." Reports had led to the belief that it was to be as important a part of the play as the description of the charlot race had been in 'Ben Hur." It was slow in arriving. The waits between the acts were interminable and the progress of the play was slow. Whole cenes were cut out, but it was nearly 11:30 before the curtain rose on the last scene. During the long interval that preceded it there had been heard the noise of sundry falls and thuds. Just before the curtain rose the roar of the revolving wheels was heard, and from the din and clatter the spectators anticipated a stirring scene. When the curtain rose it revealed an amphitheatre roughly copied after the painting of Gérôme. A row of eight horses was stretched across the stage. Four were black and four were gray. The charloteer who was required by the exigencies of the plot to win the race was in charge of the gray team. The black horses driven by his rival clattered over the treadmill with some show of spirit, but

the treadmill with some show of spirit, but the gray ones would not move. They gazed with docile wonder at the audience. "Can you fancy?" they seemed to be saying to the spectators, "why such quiet, mild-mannered nags as we four are put up here to make an exhibition of ourselves? We'll have none of it." So they looked quietly on with expressions of gentle wonder at their energetic associates. In the backs of the fleeing audience the man who lost the race seemed to be getting the prize for having won it. But it was impossible to be certain about that.

Mr. Barnard has invented an idea for his play that is amusing enough in itself. The old vestal who is called up to pose as the Emperor because she looks like him is a burlesque character that Mr. Burgess will doubtless make amusing when the burden of a new production and the nervousness of an important venture do not combine to hinder him. But the rest of the characters must be made either thoroughly serious or farcical. At present they are neither one nor the other. Throughout the play runs a thread of story concerning the love of a patrician for a slave girl, and in the general potpourri of burlesque and earnestness this interest is anomalous and confusing. Herole hewing may yet make "The Year One" a funny conceit. But that will only happen when it has been made entirely burlesque and unrelieved by any attempts at serious interest.

The production is a curious contrast of lib-

only happen when it has been made entirely burlesque and unrelieved by any attempts at serious interest.

The production is a curious contrast of liberality and fatal economy. There are substantial solid pillars in the scenes, and about these are draped such thin garlands of cheap paper roses that the audience laughed at them. The scene of the temple of Neptune, the apartment of the Emperor, and the shrine of Vesta are fine, impressive views of Roman interiors. But the costumes are cheap and sleazy in texture and crude in color, excepting those worn by Mr. Burgers as the Emperor. In the third act there was one incident which has never had its equal in the panorama of living pictures that has swept over New York. A girl is exposed for sale as a slave. She is brought into the arena and turns her back to the audience. The cloak about her body is lifted until the legs from the knees down and the shoulders are exposed. This manouver gives the appearance of complete nudity, save for the cloak. The audience gasped. Posing without the cloak, she would, have been had; enough. Partially stripped, with the possibility of further revalation, she was shocking. John Lane, Cuyler Hastings, and Edgar Davenport were three in the cast that acted admirably the confusing scenes that fell to them. But there was so much incompleteness about the performance that it seemed almost unfair to accept Mr. Burgers's invitation to judge it. Whether it had been ready or not, however, there were indications throughout that the play had not been transferred to the stage by an experienced hand in controlling spectacle and devising the movements necessary to the successful progress of such a piece.

Arthur Pinero's new play, "The Benefit of

Arthur Pinero's new play, "The Benefit of the Doubt," seems to be almost entirely a study of character, and, judging from the Eng lish accounts of it, not unlike Sudermann's "Battle of the Butterflies" in its general plan. The slight story of the piece commences when Mrs. Fraser returns from the divorce court, where she has been involved as the co-respondent in a suit for divorce brought by the jealous wife of John Allingham, who is the intimate friend of Mrs. Fraser's husband. The wife is absolved by the the judgment of the Court, as the Judge has given her "the benefit of the doubt." but he commented unfavorably on the imprudence of her conduct which gav grounds for the justifiable suspicion of the wife. Mrs. Fraser, exonerated by the Court, but smarring under the smirch of the Judge's nent by suggesting to her husband that they show themselves a great deal in public as a happy couple, reveals the way in which she expects to relieve herself from all biame. But the husband does not fall in with these plans. He announces that they must go abroad for some years. "Before going about trying to convince people of your innocence." he says to

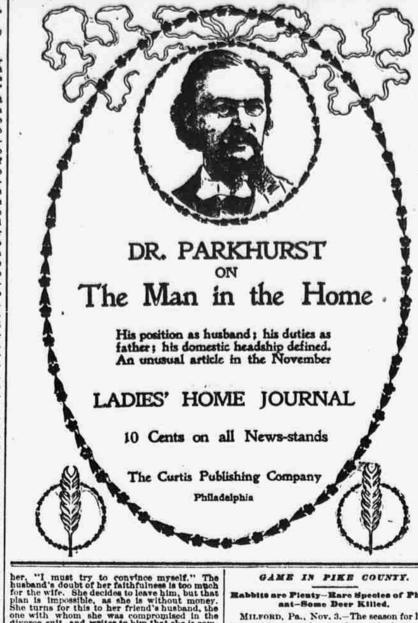
FOR BABY'S SKIN Scalp and Hair





The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, irritations of the scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, chafings, and simple rashes and blemishes of childhood, it is absolutely incomparable.

Soid throughout the world, and especially by English and American rhemists in all the principal rilles. British depair, Y Nawann A SAN. I. Ring Edward-st. London. Porting Daug & Cuun. Cour., Sois Props., Boston, U. S. A.



GAME IN PIKE COUNTY. Rabbits are Plenty-Rare Species of Phen-

MILFORD, Pa., Nov. 3.- The season for huntng rabbits opened yesterday, and a large num ber of gunners and dogs were on hand for the opening day in Pike county. Rabbits are more plentiful this season than for many years, and the harvest will be a large one. The dry weather has been a great aid to the young ones, and they are now nearly full gown Pheasants have been scarce and but few have been killed. The worst enemies that pheas ants and quall have are the red squirrels, which are very numerous, and devour a whole nestful of eggs at a single meal. Hunters are waging a war of extermination on these pests without diminishing their numbers to any great

extent little 12-year-old boy, the son of a hardy mountaineer, in the Blue Mountains of Monroe county last week. It was an albino ruffed grouse, and was captured while enjoying an afternoon meal on grapes. It is pronounced by veteran hunters a rare and beautiful specimen, and has been purchased by the Hon Charles Brodhead of Bethlehem. The deer season, which opened in Pike cour

ty on Oct. 1, has afforded rare sport to many hunters from New York city, Brooklyn, and even Sullivan county, where deer killing is prohibited for five years. It is reported that parties have run deer out of Sullivan into Pike, where they have been killed. Ex-Sheriff Avery, A. McCuilough, Jr., and Fred M. Crain, Monticello hunters, are on a week's hunt in the woods back of Shohola. Some big stories are expected on their return.

In filcoming Grove a party of four hunters from Hoboken, N. J., with Gus Huff as guide, killed a fine buck, which weighed when drossed 177 pounds, and Sherman Hioss of Sterling township this week brought down a buck weighing over 200 pounds. George Nyce of lower Pike saw a deer feeding in the lot with Philip M. Peter's cattle. He gave pursuit and killed it.

Case Greening, who has a reputation for piloting hunters where they are sure to find game, guided a party of Brooklyn and Middletown hunters through the game preserve of Garry Hart of Shohola Falis last week. This game preserve contains 8,000 acres of woodland. They were out four days and returned with one buck and a large doe. A New York party secured four deer on the Sawkill, three miles buck of this place, on ex-Sheriff Hoffman's domain.

The deer season will close in Pike county on hunters from New York city, Brooklyn, an

divorce suit.

The disappointment of the play seems to have been the last act. It takes place in the bachelor home of Allingham. The relatives of Mrs. Fraser, who suspect that her flight has been to the man who was responsible for her complicity in the diverce suit. follow her to his house. When the reconciliation with her husband has finally accomplished, she follows

man's domain.

The deer season will close in Pike county on Dec. 1. The deer season will close in Pike county on Dec. 1.

John G. Simpson and Wm. Carnes of Philadelphia had an exciting deer hunt in Pike county last Thursday. In which Mr. Carnes came near losing his life. They had obtained the services of Peter Mager, the well known guide, who had placed them on the Woodtown runway near two or three runways leading to Walker Pond, in Shohola township. Mayer left them there to drive in the game. An hour's wait brought a big buok bounding up the Bald Hill runway. When opposite Mr. Carnes he fired a charge of buckshot which brought the deer partially down. Mr. Simpson followed with a ball from his rifle and the deer fell over on its side. Both men came from cover with knives in hand to cut the animal's throat.

The buck, badly wounded, jumped to its feet, and, catching Mr. Simpson with its antiers, tossed him over a boulder, and then attacked Mr. Carnes, striking him with its hoofs and felling him to the ground. The infuriated beast pawed the prostrate man on his breast and arms, inflicting severe injuries. He would probably have been killed had not Mr. Mager arrived, who sent a ball into the heart of the buck. It weighed 240 pounds dressed.

Plans Adopted for the Polhemus Memorial Dispensary.

The plans for the Polhemus Memorial Dispensary, which Caroline II. Polhemus, widow of Henry D. Polhemus of Brooklyn, is to erect in his honor, have been adopted, and work will soon be begun. The dispensary will work will soon be begun. The dispensary will be erected in Henry and Amity streets, directly opposite the Long Island College Hospital, to which institution it will be virtually an annex. It will be six stories in height, and in addition to the dispensary will have lecture rooms, class rooms, a dissecting amphitheatre, and laboratories. In addition to the \$250,000 to be expended on the building, it is understood that Mrs. Polhemus will liberally endow the institution.

VOTE!

Vote as your conscience guides you,

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 1. - Halloween Vote for the good and true, with all its opportunities for pranks and imper with all its opportunities for prants and impersonations is always observed with great zest at Smith College. Every college dormitory and boarding house was filled with weird and fantastic figures last evening. Roasted chestnuts, cider, doughnuts, and apples were the popular refreshments. At the Washburn House Palmer Cox's "Brownies" in three scenes were impersonated. The Lawrence House students gave a library party. At the Dickinson House a Mother Goose party was given.

The students of the Hatfield House entertained their guests with a cake walk, in which the participants represented characters in fiction or history. The Hubbard House students represented characters in modern fiction. Thackeray's "Rose and Ring" was presented by the students of the Dewey House.

An important mass meeting of the students has just been held to discuss the proposed students building. The building is to contain rooms for society and class meetings, a reading room, and a large hall for social purposes. President Seelye has promised to give the land for the building as soon as enough money has been raised. The efforts of the students during the summer have been most encouraging. The total amount of money raised is now \$1,450, Representatives of the societies, the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs signified their eagerness to assist in the cause by entertainments, fairs, and plays. sonations is always observed with great zest a Vote as your sense decides you Just what you cught to do.

Vote for your home's best pleasures-

For furniture you will go

To Cowperthwait's on Park Row.

For goods that are perfect treasures

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS. MILLIONS FOR CHURCH AND EDU-

CATIONAL WORK. Ills Latest Offer of 80,000,000 to Chicago University Swells the Aggregate of His Contributions to the Institution to Nearly 88,000,000 Other Princely Donations.

The gift of \$1,000,000 which John D. Rockefeller has just made to the Chicago University, the money to be available on Jan. 1 next, with the contingent contribution of \$2,000,000 more conditional upon the university securing another \$2,000,000 elsewhere, will bring the gregate of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the Chicago institution up to between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, all made within a period of little more than five years.

The announcement of the latest of the series

of magnificent presents to an educational institution from a man little past his half-century mark, who as a boy sold newspapers in the New England fishing town of New Bedford, which was made at Chicago on Saturday by the Secretary of the university, Dr. W. T. Goodspeed, Mr. Rockefeller said yesterday was correct. He did not wish to speak further of the subject vester. day, but a statement from his office !. Broadway may be expected to-day.

Mr. Rockefeller's previous gifts to the Chi-

cago University have amounted to about \$4,500,000, the first one being made in June, 1890, in the sum of \$600,000. It was followed by one of \$1,000,000 in September of the same year, and in the February following he gave another \$1,000,000. The first gift was for the endowment of the college work, the second for the work of non-professional graduate instruction, and the third for general purposes of instruction. In December, 1892, he gave \$1,000,-000 more, and in May, 1893, he promised \$150,-000, so that a gift of \$100,000 made by Martin A. Ryerson on condition that \$400,000 more be raised, should come into the college treasury. In November, 1893, Mr. Rockefelier gave \$500,000 with the proviso that not more than \$175,000 be used for running expenses, the rest to be used for the general purposes of the university. In January, 1894, he made a contribution of \$50,000 for the purchase of books, and in January, 1895, he gave \$175,000 as a New Year present. Now, before the twelvemonth is out, comes the aunouncement of the new New Year gift, far larger, and one which, with its contingent double, makes the total in dollars presented to the Chicago University by Mr. Rockefeller within six years half what his fortune was estimated at twelve years ago this Cleveland home, it was said:

John D. Rockefeller is the richest man in Cleveland, and is worth in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. • • • He is something of a student, and spends many of his spare moments in his library. His enemies are numerous and his friends few "

To-day his fortune is said to be ten times that sum, and to have been accumulating latterly at the rate of \$10,000,000 or more each year, and people are not writing about the proportion of his friends and enemies. Several years ago he said he could not tell within a few millions just what his wealth amounted to. The citizens of his native country, however, did not have to wait until Mr. Rockefeller's fortune reached the indeterminate and fabulous to see him give freely for the encouragement of learning, and in the fall of 1886 a newspaper article which said that "until he passed middle life he was regarded as close-fisted," said further:

"The last thing that would have been said of him was that he would be known in time as an almoner in all good works, as a benefactor of colleges, as a helper in humanitarian projects, as a donator to churches and to institutions in distress. The first significant contribution from his hand which found its record in the public prints was a gift of \$25,000 to the University of Rochester, since when he has become known as a patron of Sunday schools, of churchly enterprises."

Mr. Rockefeller was not wont, however, to To-day his fortune is said to be ten times that

Mr. Rockefeller was not wont, however, to give ostentatiously, and although his contribu-

Mr. Rockefeller was not wont, however, to give estentationally, and although his contributions were known to be numerous and liberal, knowledge of their number or their aggregate sum was not and is not general. Early in 1892, when John D. Rockefeller's gifts to the Chicago University amounted to only \$2,600,000, a friend of John and of his brother. William Rockefeller, furnishing information for a Chicago newspaper, estimated that the brothers had in ten years given to charitable and benevolent institutions and to individuals probably \$12,000,000. An acquaintance of Mr. Rockefeller's said yesterday in speaking of the \$2,000,000 conditional gift just made:

"It has, I think, always been a favorite method with Mr. Rockefeller, in making contributions to colleges and schools and church organizations, to give a sum conditional upon the recipient raising a stipulated amount to which it might be added. Until he had embarked upon the Chicago University enterprise his theory had always been, in dealing with educational institutions, and even with churches, that it was well to put small sums into the charge of institutions needing aid, and encourage them to help themselves, rather than to carry them on. "His gifts, so far as I know, have been mainly to Baptist organizations. He has been interested in the religious education of negroes in the South and gave the building for the Spellman Institute (named for his wife, who was a school teacher in Cleveland), at Selma, Ala., which is under Baptist control. He built the Rockefeller Hail, at Rochester, and I think his gifts to that university have amounted to more than \$100,000. The Baptists have a theological seminary

Hall, at Rochester, and I think his gifts to that university have amounted to more than \$100,-000. The Baptists have a theological seminary there, presided over by the Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., who is Mr. Rockefeller's son-in-law.

"As a matter of fact the big university in which Chicago now takes so much pride came pretty near being located in the northern part of New York city. Dr. Strong exerted himself to have the institution founded here, but Dr. Harper, then at Yale, presented the advantages of Chicago as a central city for the great West, and the decision of the National Baptist Educational Society finally determined the site there.

and the decision of the National Baptist F.ducational Society finally determined the site
there.

"Even for this institution Mr. Rockefeller made
his founder's gift a conditional one. It was
made at the Haptist National Anniversary in
Tremont Tempia. Boston, in 1890, when he
promised \$600,000 on the condition that \$400,
000 more be raised to make up the \$1,000,000.
The sum was raised, and the authorities had the
\$1,000,000 in hand when Marshal Fleid gave
the lots for the buildings, and then Mr. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 outright.

"Among the educational institutions to which
he has made gifts are the Cook Academy at
Havana, N. Y., and the Petty Institute at
Hightstown, N. J., and I believe he gave \$100,000
to Vassar College. He has been making
these gifts for fifteen or sixteen years."

ARTIST WHIPPLE'S NOTABLES.

Gov. Morton, Gen. Miles, and Gen. M rrise Survey Visitors to the Studio. In the studio of Charles Ayer Whipple, at

Sixth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, you can sit just now in the presence of an ex-President a Governor, and of the General commanding the United States army. On your right as you enter the alcove to the studio is a three-quarter-length portrait of Gen. Nelson A. Miles A few feet further on is the recently completed portrait of ex-President Harrison, while just beyond the latter stands a portrait of Gov. Morton, which still lacks a few finishing

"The picture of Gen. Miles," said Mr. Whipple yesterday, "was finished in May. I found him rather dignified and reserved, but after one be-comes familiar with him he is a most entertaining talker. He seems to be of a very rest-less temperament and I had some difficulty in keeping him in one position long enough to catch his expression. He was, however, very natural, and the portrait is, perhaps, better on that account. "Gen. Harrison much resembles Gen. Miles in

that it is difficult to become acquainted with him. He has had only four sittings, but I worked upon the details during his abs worked upon the details during his absence, and the picture was finished in the latter part of September. He talked with much enthusiasm about his vacation in the Adirondacks, and referred with great pride to the bravery of 'Baby' McKee in rescuing his cousin from drowning.

"Gov. Morion is, perhaps, the most entertaining of the three notables. He has already given me four sittings, and, sithough the portrait is practically finished, he has promised to come back twice more. Gov. Morton is an excellent poser, and on this account his picture is one of the quickest that I've done. He was here on Saturday and sai for three hours. We both let politics alone, but as the Governor showed that he could come into my territory and talk about art, we were not at a loss for a topic. He has lived in Paris and knew there some of my old teachers. He talked on many art subjects, and showed himself to be an able critic."

There are two other portraits in the studio which are worthy of mention, those of Mrs. McKee and "Baoy" McKee. The latter became quite a favorite with the artist.

"His picture is not quite finished yet," said Mr. Whippic," as I expect to put in the background a view of tien. Harrison's country residence. Baby' McKee is very thoughtful and serious. He doesn't talk much, but reads a great deal. One day I gave him a baok, and he entirely forgot that he was rosing. You see in the picture he has on a reefer jacker and leggings. He posed on some of the hottest days last summer, and thought it was pretty tough to have to stand up with such an outfit oh; but he stood it like a major." the picture was finished in the latter part of

Right

good people for you to know when you want a Top-Coat. Our Special \$25 Top-Coats (blue, black, brown, and Oxford) are the best value offered. From service to luxnry in Top-Coats \$15 to \$50. Ulsters for rough weather \$15 to

Several new things in 3-button Cutaway Fancy Worsted Suits from \$20 to \$28. Our stand-bys in blue and black Worsted Cheviot Suits have hosts of friends. Prices, \$15, \$18, and \$22.

Everything for men's wear.

A. Raymond & Co. MEN'S OUTFITTERS NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

A YEAR'S CONSUMPTION OF BEER. The Production of the Last Fiscal Year

Greater than That of the Preceding. On Nov. 1 of every year the organized brewers of the country get from the Internal Rev-

enus Bureau a statement in detail of the brewing business of the country, which yields \$30,-000,000 a year in Government taxes. This sumption of beer in the United States for the present fiscal year-figured up to July 1-was 33,469,661 barrels, an increase over the consumption of a year ago of 191,000 barrels. This year's figures, while in excess of those of last year, are less than the total consumption of 1893, which was 33.822.872 barrels. A barrel of beer, in brewer's measure, is about 31% gallons. The consumption of lager beer in the United States this year is, therefore, in excess of 1,000,000,000 gallons. These figures put the United States abreast with Germany, supposed by many to be the favored land of beer drinkers, but still behind Great Britain, which is at the head of all countries with an annual consumption of 1,200,000,000 gallons.

The consumption of beer throughout the United States varies greatly. It is largest in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and least in the Southern and Prohibition

New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and least in the Southern and Prohibition States. In Kansas, a prohibition State, the sale-of beer last year footed up less than 0,000 barrels, whereas, the total sales in the city of Mils waukee were 2,000,000 barrels.

There are in all 70,000 broweries in the world, of which nearry 30,000 are in Germany. Great Britain follows with 18,000, and then the United States with 5,000, It is one of the puculiarities of the beer business, not feord to the mercantile business generally, that he production and the consumption of heer in each country are substantially the same, in other words, there is very little commerce in beer. Only one country brows more beer than it consumes; that is Germany. Only one country consumes more beer than it produces; that is France. In the United States the figures of consumption and production are very nearly the same, and the small difference is due to the importation of German beer, which has been observed during the last five or six years. The production of American beer, of genuine and admitted domestic manufacture, has increased 30 per cent. since 1888. In New York city the sales of beer have been affected somewhat adversely by the Roosevelt Sunday controversy. For ten years past the number of barrels consumed steadily increased, keeping pace in this with the growth of population. This year, however, there is a falling off in the sales of beer. The figures are as follows: 1893 (fiscal year), 4,800,000; 1894, 4,000,000, and 1895, 4,600,000, in barrels.

These figures are for the fiscal and not the calendar years, the business of brewers and distillers being regulated, in this respect, by the kookkeeping of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the United States Treasury Department, which begins a fiscal year on July 1, and ends is on June 30.

A FOURTH WARD ITALIAN FEUD. The Corados' Iron Door Bombarded by Astarita's Bullets.

A fend has been waging for some time in lower Oliver street between two Italian grocerymen, Their families and friends have taken sides in it in true Italian style. Joseph Corado who keeps a grocery at 72 Oliver street, says that the trouble originated through the professional jealousy of Giuseppe Callao, who keeps a grocery at 62 Oliver street. An incident in the feud yesterday was the attempt of Joseph Astarita a young fruit peddler, who is an adherent of Callao, to kill the Corado family, father, mother, and son. A heavy fron door leading to the Corado apartments, which proved impenetrable to the bullets from Astarita's 42-calibre re-volver, was the only thing apparently that prevented a triple funeral from the Oliver street groceryman's.

Astarita boarded with the Corados until one day old father Corado had the impudence to ask him for a month's board, \$4, which was two weeks overdue. Astarita flew into a rage and left the house. He went to live at 67 Oliver street, and proceeded to take sides with Callac.

Yesterday morning Corado sent his son to Astarita to collect the \$4. The young man returned unsuccessful, but brought back a message that Astarita was going to call. Astarita and his wife did call at hoon. The young fruit peddler looked so euraged that Corado would not let him in. Mrs. Astarita became excited and smashed two panes of glass in the front decrease.

not let him in. Mrs. Astarita became excited and smashed two panes of glass is the from door.

The Astaritas went away after vainly attempting to get in, but returned at 2 o'clock. This time they walked quietly to the side door in the rear of the grocery, which leads to the Corado living apartments. They were admitted, and then Astarita proceeded to buffet young Corado around the place, while Mrs. Astarita tried to get a chance at Mrs. Corado. The Corados combined their forces and, making a rush, succeeded in forcing the Astaritas outside the strong fron door.

Then Astarita whipped out his big revolves and began to blaze away. One bullet struck the door, which was ajar, glanced off, and dropped inside. As the door was shut a second builet passed through the quarter-inch fron sheathing and imbedded liself in the wood.

A third shot fell somewhere in the dark hallaway. Policeman Driscoll heard the shooting and hurried up the hall. Astarita and his wife fiel to the rear tenement. Astarita ran up to the top floor, where he threw awaylihe revolver, and then he hastened down to the apartments of Joseph Mazzaferro on the third floor, where he was found by the policeman. He threatened at first te kill Driscoll, but surrendered when the policeman drew his revolver. He was locked up in the Oak street station.

A FINBACK IN GARDINER'S BAT. An Eighty-foot Whale Appears to Some

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 3 .- Capt. Charles Burns of the menhaden fishing steamer arrived at Greenport to-day and reports having seen a large finback whale in Gardiner's Bay several times during the past week. He asserts that times during the past week. He asserts thas while his crew was making a set for menhaden the whale suddenly came to the surface to blow, being not more than twenty-five feet distant from the steamer. The whale, Capt, Burns says, is certainly not less than eighty feet long. How the finback wandered into such a small body of water is unknown, but old whalers about three-port are of the opinion that it lost its bearings and is unable to find the channel near Fort Pond to escape.

171 Days from London.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 3.-The British ship Yola has arrived, 171 days from London, with 10.000 barrels of cement consigned to the Northern Pacific Railroad and local dealers, some fear had been entertained for her, as she was spoken only once during the passage. Uneasiness is felt in shipping circles for the British berk Edinburgshire, 215 days from Lon-don, for this port with a cargo of cement.

The AURAPHONE will help you if you do. It is a recent scientific its suition which will assist the hear ing of any one not been used. When his the car it in yieldlife, and doze helt cause the alightest discussifier, in the car it is in yieldlife, and doze helt cause the alightest discussifier, in the other system. int. it s to the our what chases are to the current of the current